EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution-Its Universal Acceptance and Effect.

French Opinion of the Progress and Force of the Democracy.

Premier Disraeli on British Politics and Religion.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotis, Captain Jud-The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Captain Jud-kins, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown the 4th of October, arrived at this port yesterday even-ing, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable tele-grams dated to her day of sailing from England. The London Standard (Disraeli organ) announces that President Johnson intends visiting England at

The courrier Russe of St. Petersburg says:—
The entrance into the Bosphorus of the American frigate Franklin, commanded by Admiral Farragut, appears to us a most serious political event, the importance of which cannot be lessened even by the particular consideration due personally to the Admiral. In fact it is no less than a formal violation of the treaty of Paris. In face of all arguments this precedent may give rise to other cases of the same kind.

lishes an Apostolic letter of the Pope to all Protestant and other non-Catholic religious bodies, wherein his Holiness announces that in his quality of universal pastor he has convoked a General Council, and his Holiness prays earnestly at this time for their union with the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope concluded by exhorting them to profit by the coca-

The London Times of the 3d inst., speaking of the Papal invitation to Protestants, says:-

Papal invitation to Protestants, says:—

But the Pope will pray for us, and even the most extreme Protestants will feel no reluctance in praying for the Pope, especially in his present distresses. The Scotch are said to pray for the "puir de'il," and nobody thinks the Pope as bad as that. We can, however, as we come to think about it, return his invitation in precisely the same kind. He saks us to abandon our ways; suppose we ask him to abandon his? We invite him on our part not to hold the Geomenical Council, not to snathematize all the rest of the world, not to set himself against the whole course of modern progress. In a word we invite him to become a good Protestant, to learn decent language, and first and foremost to set his own house in order. The London Times of the 13th of October, reviewing the condition of affairs in Mexico and the pros-

cts of the republic, says:-

pects of the republic, says:—

If the rule of Juarez really expresses a strong and popular government, conducted on sound doctrines of finance and true principles of liberty, we shall soon hear news of Mexico. Such lights cannot remain hidden. It may be acknowledged that legislation which only dates from the end of May cannot be expected to be in full bearing at the beginning of october. We are quite ready to allow the republic and its Congress a few months more, but we cannot forget that we have been asked for this very indulgence. But y times over. It was uniformly maintained that Mexico was at the point of regeneration when something or other occurred to demolish the prospect. This time, perhaps, the result may be more fortunate. At any rate, a full exchequer, a wise Minister of Finance and a community paying taxes with cheerfulness and ease, ought soon to make themselves felt at very sensitive points of loreign powers.

The Limerick (Ireland) Town Council adopted a nemorial in favor of the release of the political risoners and appointed a deputation to present it to the Lord Lieutenant. In the discussion on the subject Mr. Spaight gave the results of his observations during a visit to Millbank, and denied that the Fe nian prisoners there were subjected to special hard-

ships or degradation.

The Earl of Mayo ceased officially to be Secretary for ireland and a Cabinet Minister of England. He will leave for India as Governor General early next

the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Birmingham on the 1st inst. by Lord Carnaryon, who delivered a lengthened and very able inaugural address, reviewing the progress of reviving reforms in sanitary, science, jurisprudence, legislation, and so

By mail from Australia we have the details that disturbances have taken place in New Zealand. A large number of Maoris confined at Chatham Island breaking out of their prison reached the mainland. massacred a captain and ten men forming the guard and escaped to the interior, where, being joined by other tribes, they have commenced a fresh rebellion

SPAIN.

Frogress of the Revolution towards Completion.

[From the London Star, Oct. 3.]

Further intelligence from Spain testifies to the complete organization of the movement. This is shown no less in the care with which the rising in the capital was timed by Senor Rolero, who had the direction there, than in the extreme moderation with which the population, excited as they must naturally have been, have used their victory.

The rifles distributed in Madrid are being called in now there is no further use for them, and not only was the palace of the Queen respected, but an inventory is being made of the furniture, which must be protty heavy, or the Queen would certainly have taken it with her out of Spain as she seems to have taken everything else.

The only serious riot that has yet taken place was that in Barcelona on Tuesday night, when the populace burnt the Queen's effigy and sacked the Hotel de Ville. The consequences might have been very deplorable but for the timely fear that seized the royal general, Cont De Cheste, and caused him to retire after he had made an ineffectual attempt to subdue the rioters. General Prim is expected to arrive in Barcelona to-day.

Various schemes of government now begin to be discussed and proposed. A republic has been at last spoken of, but in no very injuential quarter.

Details of the battle of Alcolea have still to come to hand. The latest report is that the engagement was a warm one.

A telegram from Barcelona, dated the 1st of October, reports:—Serious disturbances occurred here on Tuesday night. The Hotel de Ville was sacked by an excited mob, who burnt the Queen's portrait and the recruiting papers. The more orderly part of the population dispersed the mob. A democratic procession aiterwards paraded the streets in honor of General Prim and broke the windows of the Captain General's residence. The gendames there upon fired, wounding two persons, and the people ran immediately to find arms, in order to attack the royal palace. ran immediately to find arms, in order to attack the royal palace.

A Provisional Junta was at once organized, but the

A Provisional Junta was at once organized, but the Captain General, Count de Cheste, refused to recognize it, threatened to shoot the members, and caused all the principal parts of the town to be militarily occupied. Finally, however, the Captain General took flight last night with a single battailon of infantry, and the Junta remained masters of the

The troops and the people fraternized and pro-ceeded to destroy all the insigna of royalty. Colonel Pierrad is expected here.

The Battle of Alcolea.

[Madrid (Sept. 29) correspondence of London Times.]

The official bulletin says that "yesterday the first encounter took place between the troops of the Marquis of Novaliches and those of Marshal Serrano. Duke de la Torre, at the bridge of Alcolea, two leagues from Cordova, but that, as the engagement began late, the forces of the Marquis of Novaliches encamped on the very ground they had occupied." The meaning of it is that Novaliches made an unwilling and feeble attempt against the bridge and that upon a first repulse, he gave up what never seemed to him a practical undertaking. It is said that as it can be revictualled by sea. Twenty officers of the royal regiments, two of whom are generals, were wounded. Staff Lleutenant Colonel Duesmet was killed in front of the cathedral.

All was over at ten minutes past four.

Executions by the Heynilsts.
[Madrid (Sept. 26) correspondence of Independence Beigg.]

At half-past four General Calonge entered Santander. The Civil Guard, dispersed in the various quarters, examined from top to bottom all the honses from the balconies of which the troops had been fired on, and to save the trouble of a court martial every citizen who was found with arms in his hand was instantly brought out and shot. The General reports a loss of 600 killed or wounded on the royal side and 300 on that of the insurgents, The staff surfered very heavily. Commander Don Jose Osorio and more than twenty officers were killed; Brigadier Magenys, aide-de-camp to the King Consort, received a builes in the log, which will necessitate amputation.

[Santander. (Sept. 25) correspondence of Independence Beige.]
The royal troops attacked the insurgents yesterday at haif-past one. The inter numbered about 1,800, of waom 1,000 or 1,200 were soldiers from the fort of

Santona, eight leagues from here; the rest were peasants from the mountains, very badly armed. The forces sent against the town came from Valladolid and Burgos; they consisted of 4,200 men, with three twelve-pounder guns. There was a most murderous combat in the streets near the cachedral. Three barricades had been erected by the insurgents, who fought like lions for two hours and a half. 300 men were killed or wounded. The Civil Guard suffered most, losing eighty men. The rebels embarked on some steamers and set sail for Santona. A war vessel protected this operation. General Colonge, with his troops, is now here. The population remained quiet. Santona is the Gibraiter of the north; it is well armed and could hold out for a long time. Novaliches received a wound, upon which he resolved to quit his post and return to Madrid, leaving the command to General Paredes. There is no doubt that the royal troops in Andalusia will either disperse or join the maurgents. We may look forward to their entrance into Madrid in twenty-four hours. Already the town has been for several hours in the utmost commotion. Some of the civil guards have set up the shout of "Viva Prim!" and although others have answered by the counter cry "Muers set up the shout of "Viva Prim!" and although others have answered by the counter cry "Muers Prim!" no collision has as yet occurred. It is evident the government has lost its senses no less than its force, and were it to attempt resistance or repression, there are many thousands of people in the streets ready for the barricades. To penetrate into the Puerta del Sol or its approaches has become almost impossible owing to the immense throng.

Radical Negotiations With Conc

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Radical Negotiations With Cencha.

[Madrid (Sept. 29—Night) correspondence of London Times.]

It is now in my power to introduce the reader behind the scenes of the revolutionary drama which has just been performed before my eyes in Madrid. One of the principal actors, a man of rare uprightness and veracity, gives me the following particulars of the transactions between the leaders of the liberal party and Don José de la Concha, Marques de la Havana, the late Prime Minister of the Queen's government. He says:—"At seven A. M. I received intelligence that the Marquis of Novaliches had been defeated and wounded. I instantly came to the recolution to confer with the government of Isabalia II., with a view to avoid the shedding of blood in the Madrid streets. My friends approved my proposal and I wrote to the President of the Council of Ministers the following note:—"The undersigned, moved by feelings of patriotism and humanity, beg the Prime Minister for the honor of an interview as soon as possible." The paper was signed by Don Manuel Cantero (an ex-Minister), Don Pascual Madoz (also an ex-Minister), Don Juan de Lorenzana, Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Don Nicolas Rivero and Don José de Olozaga. We went to the War Office, and were immediately admitted into the presence of the Marquis of Havans and the Marquis of Duero. The two brothers were also animated by a desire to avoid a collision. The Minister told us that the government of laabella II. no longer existed, and he and the Minister of the Marine would soon be off to St. Sebastian to resign their offices. We then demanded that orders should be sent to the military authorities in the provinces in order that hostilities should be at an end, and on that point we were fully reassured. We also demanded that Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, should be immediately requested by a telegram to come to the most friendly disposition. Meanwhile many of the citizens rushed to arms,

Democratic Progress-Night Scenes in Madrid. (Madrid (Sept. 29-Night) correspondence of London

Democratic Progress—Might Scenes in Madrid, [Madrid (Sept. 29—Night) correspondence of London Times.]

From all parts of the kingdom the tidings are favorable to the revolution. Lugo, in Galicia, and Oviedo, in Asturia, are said to have pronounced. Carthagena has certainly fallen. The officer in command, General de la Saussaye—a man of Irish extraction named Sauce—has been allowed to quit the place with two battations. The renowned guerilla chief, Peco, is in the Slerra Morens at the head of 700 men. Were even Novaliches' troops to remain united and faithful it would soon become impossible for them to recross the Sierra—equally impossible to advance or recode. However, all provincial intelligence has now become immaterial. The destinies of the country will have to be decided here in the capital, most probably before the day is over, and, as it may be hoped, without a drop of bloodshed. Concha is not O'Donnell, nor Narvaez, nor Pezuela, Count of Cheste. He must be aware that all struggle would be bootless, and he must be willing to make the best of the position for the only person he ever cared for in the world—for himself. Indeed they assure me that he has long been preparing in favor of the movement.

At the very moment I am writing all windows have been hung with festive cloths of every variety of hues. The cries of "Viva Prim!" "Viva la revolucion!" are heard on all sides. I am told that Concha has given orders to the troops to give up all resistance; that he has delivered up the government to a provisional junta, at the head of which are the advocate Ribera editor of the florted, and Don José

reassures; that he has delivered up the government to a provisional junta, at the head of which are the advocate Ribera, editor of the Iberia, and Don José de Olozaga, brother of Don Salustiano de Olozaga, the patriot and statesman of former years, and that Concha will quit Madrid with the least possible deliver.

the patriot and statesman of former years, and that Concha will quit Madrid with the least possible delay.

I have been out into the streets and made my way in the Puerta del Sol. The whole population is out with wild joy in every countenance. The scene has changed as if by magic. I saw no window that had not its festive decorations. Crowds of men, armed and unarmed, with flags at their head, are parading the streets. The very priests are setting up their most joyous peal from every steepie. From every tobacco shop, from every steepie. From every tobacco shop, from every public office the Queen's arms are torn down and trampled in the dust. Her bust, her portraits, her name and those of the Princess and the rest of the family are laid hold of wherever they are to be found, and subjected to every ignominious ill-treatment. The Puerts del Sol is one mass of people. The Palacio de la Gobernacion (Home Office and General command) has been invaded by the mob. The doors are closed, but the people climb up, crawl up and break in at every window.

The Noredades, a Progresista paper, is already being hawked about, and it contains the new charter of the country, stipulating for freedom of conaclence and worship as the most sacred of popular liberties. The destinics of the country are referred to the voic of the National Assembly, but the Progresistas have, evidently, the upper hand. The outburst of popular excitement is indescribable. It is one of those moments which a man does not see many times in his line, but which, once seen, are never forgotten. The telegraph office is closed.

French Reports and French Opinion.

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[From the Paris Moniteur, Oct. 1.]

The grave events that have occurred in Spain during the last two days are known only by telegraph, and details are still wanting. The engagement expected for some time past, and which was thought would be decisive, occurred on the 28th of September between the troops under the Marquis de Novaliches and those led by the Duke de la Torre. The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult., announcing this battle, while admitting that General Pavia was wounded, affirms that he remained master of the field. However, some agitation has risen in the capital, and the government, by a proclamation, requests the inhabitants to maintain order. The details of the combat at the bridge of Alcolea and the events which immediately followed are still unknown. It appears only that on the information given by the Marquis de Novaliches himself when he reached Madrid in the afternoon Marshal Concha resigned his functions. A Provisional Junta has been formed, composed of men representing the various parties who have taken part in the movement. This body, which at present governs the city of Madrid, is presided over by M. Madoz. General Prim and Marshal Serrano are expected. Auch excitement was manifested on the evening of the 28th ult., but no serious disturbances occurred.

[From the Opinione Nationale (government organ), Oct. 1.]

** * It is the revolution of disgust. "We desire," said a chief of the movement at Cadiz, "that henceforth we should be able to avow the causes which influence the political changes in our country, without building before our mothers, our wives and our daughters." Spain dishonored by the Mencces and the Marforis, by the Patrocimios, by the nuns, by the stockjobbers and the favorites, to-day casts off this burden of shame. "She wishes at length to live the life of honor and liberty." The revolution has been accomplished by the common action of the three parties, vicalvarists, progressists and democrate, by the accord of the people counted for titut

English Opinion.

Everything at present seems to promise smooth progress towards the construction of the new government in Spain, for those who have assumed the task of setting it up have hitherto done everything decently and in order. The date for the election and convocation of the Constituent Cortes, that shall determine the form of government under which Spain is to live, has not yet been fixed; but it will not be long deferred. Hitherto the leaders of the revolution

have been strangely silent respecting their individual preferences and their favorite projects. Strangely silent, for Spanish revolutionists; since in the Peninsula, more perhaps than in any other country which has long endured and at last shaken of oppression, experience might prepare us to find violent diversities of interest and purpose. So many futile attempts have been made to get rid of an intolerable yoke that every aspirant to the liberator's rank is tempted to believe that his was the scheme which ought to have succeeded—that he is the man who ought sepacially to lead. So far, the chiefs have acted in singular harmony; but it would be rash to assume that the happy concord must necessarily endure. There must be more or less popular discussion of the aiternatives before the elections to the Cortes can be held; and not only the public mind but also the elective body chosen by the public voice is open to the influences that any leader whose ambition outweighed his patriotism might be tempted to set in motion. The scheme of a republic, with other disadvantages—not least among them the strong disfavor of France—would entail a contest between the revolutionary chiefs for the principal place in the new State, and that contest might even culminate in civil war. Should the unselfish patriotic ardor that now seems to unite them be cooled by their easy triumph and the reawakening of individual ambition, the leaders might assent to the monarchical idea for the morarchical idea to avoid the very temptation of marring their good work by quarrelling over its completion. There are other and obvious reasons why a republic, though open to fewer objections than the succession of the Montpensiers, now a discarded notion, should seem to be, on the whole, a less advantageous and less probable issue than the return to royal government.

The Effect in Germany.

[From the London Times (city article), Oct. 3.]

The Frankfort advices state that the rising in Spain having provided the Democratic Press with welcome excitement, the controversy about an impending war has totally ceased and the minds of people are relieved from the irritation of constant sounds of alarm. The Hourse has been firm in consequence, as Spanish affairs are considered to be in the main only of interest to the Spanish bond-holders, of whom there are not many at Frankfort, the last loans having found no subscribers, all investments at that time having been directed towards United States bonds. These continue very firm, although the market is somewhat overstocked by large arrivals both of 1885 and ten-forty bonds. Austrian and South German stocks maintain their price. The government of Portugal are alleged to have negotiated for an advance of \$1,200,000 on two loans of two and a half and seven and a half million sterling, to be issued on the first favorable opportunity. The affair has been concluded with the Societé Générale at Paris, some Frankfort firms being interested, and it is reported that the charge for the accommodation is as high as eighteen per cent. Another business has been negotiated by Frankfort and other firms with the municipality of Naples for a loan of 18,000,000, feetogood, feetogood, for which a certain amount of lottery tickets will be issued. The Effect in Germany.

Mr. Disraell in the Political Situation-The Premier's Address to his Constituents-The Church and State Question.

The following address of the Premier of England to the electors of Buckinghamshire was issued late last night. October 2, in London:— To the Electors of the County of Bucking-

The following address of the Premier of England to the electors of Buckinghamshire was issued late last night. October 2, in London:—

To the Electores of the County of Bucking—HAM:—

Gentlemen—Since I last addressed you Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the retirement of an illustrious statesman, to entrust to me the chief conduct of public affairs. Having enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for twenty years, during which we worked together in a harmony never interrupted. I was thoroughly acquainted with his policy, and I have pursued that policy volthout devoation. I may, therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the conservative government to office in 1866.

The question of Parliamentary reform had then for a long series of years disquieted the country and embarrassed and enfeebled successive administrations which had falled to lead it to any happy conclusion. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate, and by a series of measures in the course of two years we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in unison with the character of the country, and calculated to animate the spirit of the community and add strength and stability to the State. The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and Powers, the just influence of England has been established, and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilization. The legacy of insuit and difficulty which had been left us in Abysshia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the expedition to that country vindicated the honor of the expedition to that country windicated the honor of the rest of Enrope. When we acceded to office the state of the navy was one which occasioned serious naviety. The fortresses

consequence of the season in the administrative improvement, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late session in the administration of the army which will conduce to greater expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late session in the administration of the army which will conduce to greater of the public advantage may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist that retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented. In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military advantages and the complex of the public service have alone prevented. In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military advantages and in every quarter by vigilance and firmness, which, being the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no time-cossary severity; so that even the deat one to muscossary severity; so that even the deat become mark of the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no time-cossary severity; so that even the deat become mark of the control, which has been followed by all parties in the State for the last thirty years. Justice has never in that country been administered with more impartishing and whether with respect to the tenure of land or the facilities for equipment of the parties of the state for the state for the last thirty years. Justice has never in that country been administered with one imparts of the season of the great parties of the last session and then asked, according to the provisions of the great parties of the season of the great parties of the season of the great parties of the season of the great parties

on different pleas; but amids the discordant activity of many factions there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts; vain and passing aspirations. The uitimate triumph, were our Church to fall, would be to that power which would substitute for the authority of our Sovereign the supremacy of a foreign prince; to that power with whose tradition, learning, discipline and organization our Church alone has hitherto been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

B. DISRAELI.

DOWNING STREET, Oct. 1, 1868.

THE SERFS IN COUNCIL.

Convention of Colored Men in Georgia-Their Address to the People of the State—Denun-ciation Alike of Carpet-Baggers and Demo-crats—Who Are Sambo's True Friends?

A convention of colored men, called at the instan of the Civil and Political Rights Association, which society was organized by the expelled members of the Georgia Legislature, met in Macon, Ga., on the 6th instant, and was organized, as we learn from the official report, by electing H. M. Turner to the chair, J. M. Simons, J. T. Costin and Philip Joiner vice-presidents, and James Porter and George Wallace secretaries. After three days' deliberation the

TO THE LOYAL AND LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:—
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We, the colored representatives of the State of Georgia, in convention held in the city of Macon. October 6, 1868, beg leave to call your attention to the following

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FELLOW CITIZENS—Something over eighteen months ago the Congress of the United States discovered to its profound regret that there was no protection for life and property, and that no legal State government existed in this; the State of Georgia. Every loyal citizen will remember the dark days which preceded that time; how our school houses were burned, our teachers insulted or chased from various sections, and how our houses were ransacked; our wives and children subjected to starvation, because we had no means of enforcing our contracts and collecting the reward of our labor, either to feed them or to fee physicians to attend them in sickness.

Without reviewing our condition in detail, however, suffice it to say that lawlessness, outrage and horrlife crime reigned, and spread terror in every direction. The President of the United States had, contrary to the will of the loyal people of the country, set up a bogus government, under which a Legislature had been elected, which body essayed to enact laws; and being a law-abiding people, we held conventions and twice memorialized that body, praying for such legal safeguards as would guarantee to us such protection of life and of person as would enable us to live and enjoy the pursuits of happiness. But neither of our memorials was ever noticed, much less acted upon. Our people finding their rights ignored and their appeals disregarded, over 56,000 left the State and went to other States in search of a more congenial clime, and as many more would have gone had they been pecuniarily ablo.

The spirit of emigration had almost leavened the whole lump of our colored citizens, and but for the interposition of Congressional relief our people by this time would have been reduced to a small number in this State. Previous to the interference of Congress, however, the philanthropists of the North sent la

end that civil law might be established and plastic administered without regard to race, color or previous condition.

As soon as this act became a law and a commandant was assigned to our district, our people, assisted by a number of loyal whites, commenced to canvass the matter and to arrange for obeying the supreme law of the land, not wishing to perpetuate the spirit of the rebellion longer. But the democrats, composed of the original secessionists in the main, began to how at these measures and the Congress that created them; every conceivable objection and abuse known to the baser passions of mortals was used to cast infamy upon them.

The context being finally opened, the colored and loyal whites railied to the laws of the land and the democratic party railled against them. You well recollect what we had to encounter; the wealth, press and political experience of the State being against us, it cost us everything but complete extermination to be loyal to our country. No writer could review the dreadful ordeal through which we passed and portray the facts without satisfied our people generally as to their rights under these measures, we see about selecting cannidates for our Constitutional Convention, and here, to our surprise, we were again disappointed; there was no colored promition of convention, and here, to our surprise, we were again disappointed; there was no colored for the Convention. In the series as a cannidate for the Convention, and here, to our surprise, we went from door to door and begged our white friends to run for the Convention, assuring them that we would do all the railying if they would accept the office. But in a number of counties they, to a man, refused to do it, stating that, owing to the state of the public mind, they could not run if they even desired, for it would ostracize them in the community, &c., and hwaribly recommended that we run some one of our own color; several also accepted, and then declined on the morning of the election, thereby rendering all our tackets useless and forcing its a last resort to put up some colored man. So after the election was over we found, greatly to our surprise, that thirty-six colored men had been elected members of the Constitutional Convention. The constitution being trained, we were again subjected to the same trouble in getting candinates to the Legislature. And now our rights under the new constitution have been arbitrarily set at naught by a democratic majority in the General Assembly and democratic majority in the General Assembly, and proposed several majority in the General Assembly, and were alloyed to qualify and hold their seals until they had vincered to the fort

colored.

An ordinance was adopted by the Convention fixing the qualifications of members of the General

Assembly at the first election to be held under the constitution. It required them to be citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the State for six months and of the county for three months immediately preceding the election. Inhabitants was preferred to citizens, as a motion was made to strike out the former word and insert the latter and it was voted down by a large majority. The reason of this was that it was feared colored persons were not citizens of the State until the constitution, which conferred this right on them, was adopted, or until the fourteenth article was made a part of the constitution of the United States. It is manifest, therefore, that the Convention meant that colored persons should have the right to become members of the General Assembly. This design is still further apparent from the fact that the Convention adopted Irwing's Code, as embodying, in part, the laws in force in this State.

In sections 1,648 and 1,649 the rights of citizens are enumerated, and among them is the right of holding office or performing any civil function. It is furthermore declared that "all citizens are entitled to exercise all the rights as such, unless specially prohibited by law." Our rights, then, under the constitution and laws are obvious. The action of the General Assembly in expelling the colored members from their seats, merely because they were colored, was a gross infraction of our constitution and a plain violation of the very letter of the law. It was extra judicial, arbitrary, unjust and oppressive. Such an act, in utter violation of the constitution and the laws of our State, perpetrated by a body of our own creation, should awaken colored voters throughout the State to a sense of their great danger under democratic legislation. That party, by silencing our volce, has come into our own domicile, took possession of our goods and comforts, and by the same process of reasoning as would govern a band of robbers ejected us from the dwelling reared up and supported by our own votes, and then, w

own votes, and then, with a stameless andacity, would lay the foul and revoliting crime upon the republican party.

Our rights, brethren and fellow countrymen, have, in spite of our appeals to reason, justice and patriotism, been set at maught, and even our calm and temperate profest against this nameless outrage was treated with unparalleled contempt. Thus the rights even under that constitution, which without our help could not have been framed, have been turned from us. The prejudice of casts, so dominant in the breasts of those who have usurped the power in the absence of those bayonets which had protected us before, will utterly crush and inhumanly oppress us unless we can obtain redress.

But how shall we obtain it? Far be it from us to recommend violence; rather let us saffer the outrage longer and hope for deliverance through milder means. We still have that potent weapon the ballot, and if allowed to wield it without molestation, which seems very doubtful, we can remedy all evils. We do not recommend you to be satisfied with being a mere pack horse to ride white men into office, whether they are the exponents of our sentiments or not. No; it would be better that we did not have the ballot.

Such a worthless application of it as that would not pay for the paper to write it upon. But you need have no fears; there are loyal and sober men enough in this country yet to rule all the foois, traitors and public disturbers in it, whether they are found in the murdering dens of the Ku Klux Klan or in bogus Legislatures.

To this end let us vote unanimously for Grant and Colfax; let us stand by the nominees of the republican party; let us vote only for those who we know are true in our interest, and in the pending struggle a way of deliverance will be opened. It may cost us much to do so; hundreds of us will likely be killed and driven off to starve for voting for Grant. But he that ended the war will, when elected, put an end court roubles and ourages. While we, your representatives assembled in convention, deli

a document of considerable length. It concludes by asking, "Shall we look to your august body in the future for protection from injustice as we have in the past, or must we protect ourselves?"

New March 1988.

the past, or must we protectourselves?"

ARSOLUTIONS.
The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Convention prior to its final adjournment:—
Resolved, That those members of the General Assembly who were elected by the assistance of colored men, and who to secure our election pledged itemselves to sustain the principles of the republican party, and who at the time when we most needed their services basely betrayed us, should receive the scorn and contempt of every honorable man.

Resolved, That the platform of the democratic party is an open declaration of war against our race, and if the party were successful and its principles enforced the credit of our State would be destroyed and the liberty of our people overthrown.

Resolved, That it is with profound interest that we watch the present sharply contested campaign for President and Vice President of the United States, and as Georgians we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the success of the republican party and to aid in the election of Grant and Collax, the republican nominees.

Fearful Death Rate at the Infant Hospital-Member of the New York County Medical Society Thinks of His Associates. NRW YORK, Oct. 13, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-An important meeting of the New York County Medical Society was held last evening, as will be seen by reference to the columns of the New York Herald of this morning, to discuss a paper which had been read before it at a previous meeting by Dr. Stophen Rogers on the fearful mortality of infants which prevailed in our city the last summer and which now prevails in our Infant Hospital, which is at the rate of seventy deaths to every 100 infants who enter it. This subject is of vasily more importance than any other that can or abould engage the attention of the public, of the philanthropist and especially of the medical profession at this time.

The county society is composed of the most experienced and best qualified physicians in the city. The meeting was the largest that has been held during the year past. The paper to be discussed was on the most important subject that could be brought before it. It suggested several very important remedies for this tearful sacrifice of infant life in our city other than those which are now generally in use, and it was reasonably expected that these remedies would be discussed, and that the society would, if it approved of their use, give to them its high sanction and recommendation, and if it did not approve of the meeting, effered a series of resolutions designed to bring out the opinion of his associates on the several remedies segment and facts assumed in the paper before it, and referred the subject of the present fearful mortality in the Infant Hospital and the establishment of a founding hospital in our city similar to those in the large European cities to a committee to report on at the next meeting of the society.

These resolutions were immediately and without any renson therefor being assigned laid upon the the table, and after a few desiltory and somewhat personal remarks were made by a few members, during which a member connected with the Board of Health Asserted that a certain paper in regard to the diet of infants, which had been published and was supposed by th

of Health asserted that a certain paper in regard to the diet of infants, which had been published and was supposed by the public and by physicians generally to have been manthorized and sanctioned by the feard of Health, had never been so authorized or sanctioned, and that a certain other statement said to have been made by the president of the Board of Health, that the eating of the meat of beeves affected with the "cattle discase" had caused an lacrease of eighty-nine over the ordinary death rate. In the city during the third week in August, had not been made, the society adjourned without considering any resolution or taking any action upon this most important subject.

It will thus be seen that if the city of New York is ever to be relieved of its present fearful infant mortality, and if it is ever to be obsessed with a Foundling Hospita, we must look to some other association of benevolent and humans men than the New York County Medical Society for guidance, direction and leadership in these most important enterprises. Will not some philaulitopist, some lover of the thousands of infants of our city, who are exposed to such fearful mortality and who are dying by hundreds daily, can a meeting at the Cooper Institute immediately to mangurate measures for their relief?

Mainary Notes.

First Lieutenant George Francherger, battallon

MUTATY NOTES.

First Lieutenant George Frances orger, battalion of artiflery, Twenty-fifta origade, has been reheved from the disability occasioned by General Orders No. 7, from the Adjianat General's onice, Albany, and is honorably discharged the service of the National Guard.

Mr. Joseph A. Joel, late right general guide Ninth regiment, has been elected First Leutenant of Company K, Eighth regiment.

The First and Third regiments of cavalry assembled yesterday at Tompkina square for muster and inspection; but as the weather was very inclement the parade was dismissed. Both regiments and the battation Washington Grays will be mustered and inspected on the 2sd mat.

In compliance with general orders, the Eleventh regiment will parade in full dress uniform, armed and equipped, on Thesday, the 27th mat., for review and inspection. Line will be formed in Great Jones street, right in Langette place, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

In the abstract of the muster rolls of the Seventy-first regiment published in yesterday's issue the strength of the band (forty present and none absent) was not given. The commissioned staff six present. Company I has on its roils fifty-four, rank and he five and the non-commissioned staff six present. Company I has on its roils fifty-four, rank and he fire unit strength of the regiment should be:—Presont, 34s; absent, 137. Total, 486.

The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) regiment have a battalion drill co-day at Prospect Park.

The First and Third regiments of cavalry are about to adopt a handsome hussar uniform.

THE CAMBLE POISONING CASE.

my of Henry Winkler, the Husband of the ie, Margaret Winkler.

This case was resumed on Monday, before Justice Bogert, Nanuet, Rockland county. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. Henry Dally, Jr., and H. B. Penton, and the defendants by Messrs. Henry L. Clinton and C. P. Hoffman. The direct examination of Mrs. Dorras Stoffel was resumed.

On Saturday night, after I had orders to go home, went in the kitchen; I have been to the house of I went in the kitchen; I have been to the house of Mrs. Gamble since I was on the witness stand; I have not been to the jall since I was last on the witness stand; I was only there once; I was twice or three times to the house of Mrs. Gamble since I was examined before; when I went to Mr. Gamble's house at this time I saw Margaret Winkler and Mr. Gamble's father there; Charley Winkler and Henry Winkler were there once and once Hujus and Henry Winkler were there once, and once there was a woman there to work; I went to Mr. Gamble's house on Sunday afternoon since I was examined before and remained there a couple of hours; it may have been fourteen days ago since I was there; I do not know when Margaret Winkler hours; it may have been fourteen days ago since I was there; I do not know when Margaret Winkler left Mrs. Hujus or the house of Mr. Gamble; I went there on Thursday of the week after I had been there on Sunday afternoon and carried clothes down there; I think it was three days after I had been there on that Sunday afternoon that I heard Margaret Winkler had left; the day I received the washing was the first day I heard she had left; I think it was on the Wednesday after I had been to Mr. Gamble's house on that Sunday afternoon that I received the washing in the house; Charley Hujus brought me the clothes; I have not received any money or clothing or any article of any kind from Mr. Gamble or Mrs. Hujus since they were arrested, nor have I been prouised anything by them; when I went to Mr. Gamble's house on Thursday I saw Mr. Gamble's father there and Mr. Hujus; the next time I went to Mr. Gamble's house was one day last week, when I went to iron; I was not there again that week, nor have I been there this week; I have not spoken to any one about this case since I was on the stand; when I went down stairs on Saturday night before Mrs. Gamble's death I waited for Charley Hujus in the kitchen until he got ready, so that he could go with me; I cannot say whether I waited ten minutes or less; Dr. Van Houten was there when I left; I did not see him when I left; Margaret was in the kitchen while I was waiting for Charley Hujus to go with me; when I left the kitchen I went around the house to the road towards my home; I left Margaret in the kitchen after I left it to go home; I did not see Margaret again that night; I saw her the next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman—When I went to the towards my home; I went to the towards my home; I went to the towards my home; I went towards my home; I left the least the least the least the least the towards my home; I left the familiar when house to the road towards my home; I did not see Margaret again that night; I saw her the next morning.

home; when I left the kitchen I went around the house to the road towards my home; I did not see Margaret in the kitchen after I left it to go home; I did not see Margaret again that might; I saw her the next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman—When I went to the jail to see Mr. Gamble my only purpose in going there was to get the washing; I did not remain there any longer than to get the washing; when I left Mr. Gamble's house on the Saturday evening preceding Mrs. Gamble's house, but not in like kitchen, so I could not tell how long after eight o'clock it was when I left the house; I heard the cars; I think it was a good quarter after eight when I left; at that time, so far as I know, I do not know whether the doctor had gone away; I did not see him; the door was open and I could have observed him; go away; to the best of my knowledge the three rings now shown me are the same rings that were taken from Mrs. Gamble's fingers by Mr. Gamble and I.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Daily—when I was waiting in the kitchen for Charley Hujus to go home with me, I sat in a chair, but did not look all the time in the house; I cound have seen the octor go away, as the door was open; before, when I saw then three rings that were shown me to-day, I saw them of the house; I cound have seen the octor go away, as the door was open; before, when I saw them of seen anything that Mrs. Hujus ever gave hargaret winsider since the earth of Mrs. Gamble; I have not seen anything that Mrs. Hujus ever gave hargaret winsider since the death of Mrs. Gamble; I have not seen anything that Mrs. Hujus ever gave hargaret winsider since the death of Mrs. Gamble; I have not seen anything to the about gover any the seen anyth

ter; I have not gone after a certificate of my marriage yet; the minister lives at the place where I was married; he was connected with a church they call the German church; that church stands on the road as you go from Namet to Nyack; it was evening when I was married to Nyack; it was evening when I was married to Nyack; it was evening when I was married to Nyack; it was evening when I was married to Old find the place again; Mrs. Hujus never gave he any schnapps to drink or smelled of any schnapps in the presence or either Mrs. Gamble or Mrs. Hujus, nor which I ever saw Mrs. Gamble of Mrs. Hujus, nor which I ever saw Mrs. Gamble of Mrs. Hujus, nor which I ever saw Mrs. Gamble of Mrs. Hujus, have in their pos-essina; Mr. Gamble of how discharge me when I left his employ on the 28th of July, but Mrs. Hujus did; when Mrs. Hujus discharged me I do not know that set tod me that Mr. Gamble took her to do so; Mr. Gamble was present; I have done work for ars. Hujus or Mr. Gamble since then: I cut down brash and harrowed on the oatheld on Mr. Gamble's place; after I got married Mrs. Hujus told my wife that I could come back there; that It would be better if we were together; a couple of days after I eff Mrs. Hujus saw July and July was the last of the third together; a couple of days after I eff Mrs. Hujus saw July as after I eff Mrs. Hujus saw July as after I eff Mrs. Hujus saw July as the said ac had no monoy; the reason I was descharged from the employment of Mr. Gamble on the 2sth of July last was business in this case after Mrs. Hujus discharged my wife and I were sleeping together; that was before I was married that I slept what my wife. Redirect by Mr. Daily—I was not suppenned as a witness in this case after Mrs. Hujus discharged me on the 2sth of July last; Mrs. Hujus has employed me since I was subpenned as a witness in this case; I received a paper when I was to subpenned as a witness in this case; I received a paper when I was to sold of Mrs. Margaret J. Gamble.

Mr. Gilnton chained that the prosecution sh

The Proprietor of the Exhibition Arrested on

the Churge of Crucky to Aulmais.
Since the Legisature enacted the just and excellent
law providing for the punishment of those who are
callous to the suderings of dumo creatures, no arrest among the many hundreds that have been made since it went into force approaches in prominence or displays the occasional diabolical crucity of some men to the brute creation than one effected yesterday afto the brute creation than one effected yesterday afternoon by other layeraft, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. It is no less than the apprehension of the party nileged to be the proprietor of that highly sensational show of 'The Readless Rooster.' The charge against this person is that on the 10th day of July has, it No. 512 feroalway, flency ichnardson wilfully and maintenaity violated the law against cracity to anima's by cutling the ball of beak of a common domestic fowl known as a rooster, piercing out its eyes, thus totaily destroying its signa, and farther by taking a portion of the lowis bruth out and pulling off the feathers from its head and north and pulling off the feathers from its head and neck, and opening the same and targets. appear to be without a head and thus exhibited it to the public, prefending it to be only one of nature's vagaries. It was further complained that such cruel operations caused the fowi great pain and torture, which it exhibited by struggies for more than an hour after its performance. It was also alleged diat Richardson has been in the habit of thus cruelty treating fowis for some time past, in order that they may be publicly exhibited for his personal gain. In this condition the roosters which he has shown to the public on Bronaway—his place being conspicuously marked by a large placard—have flyed from one week to two mouths, when they languish and die. Richardson's arrest was effected at the instance of Mr. William Wilcox, of Prince street, who complained of him on the list of September last, but from his migratory habits he was not arrested until yesterday, when, being brought before Justice Dodge, he was committed to answer in default of ball.